

*costatus* Barbaria." I have seen no specimens from anywhere but North Africa, generally merely labelled "Algeria"; it has been found by M. Thery at St. Antoine and St. Charles. It varies a good deal in size. The aedeagus shows very little distinction from that of *T. alternans*, the lateral lobes are perhaps a little longer and more slender.

### 3.—*Trichelophorus oscillator* sp. n.

*Nigricans, antennis, palpis, pedibus elytrisq. fusco-testaceis, his nigro-maculatis, capite pronotoque aeneo-nigris, hoc latere externo obscure flavescente. Long. 6 mm.*

*Hab.*: Aegyptus?

Rather larger and darker in colour than *T. alternans*, and with the epipleura differently formed, and making an approximation to *Meghelophorus* thereby. The palpi are normal for *Trichelophorus*. Thorax shaped as in *T. alternans*, but with the front angles more produced; the grooves as in *alternans*, but the setosity reduced. Elytra with the intra-humeral callus not very prominent, the alternate interstices elevated more distinctly behind than in front, setosity much as in *alternans* but shorter, accessory punctures three or four on each side. Under-surface black. I have seen only one example. In this interesting form the pubescent epipleura are long and intermediate between those of *Trichelophorus* and *Meghelophorus*, and the pseudepipleura are likewise intermediate.

The locality is a little doubtful. I received the specimen about forty years ago from Dr. Millingen in a box of pinned and mounted insects collected by him in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Arabia. A few of the specimens had come loose in the box, and I replaced them as best I could, labelling this one "Egypt?" If not from Egypt, it is from Mesopotamia or the Hedjaz. It is so very like the Hedjaz exponent of *Eutrichelophorus micans* that accompanied it as to suggest that it may have come from the same locality.

(To be continued.)

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF COELORRHINA (CETONIIDAE).

BY OLIVER E. JANSON, F.E.S.

COELORRHINA MUTICA n. sp.

♂. Narrow and nearly parallel-sided, moderately convex; bright green, the elytra pale straw-yellow with faint red and greenish tinges in certain lights, the suture narrowly bordered with green, the extreme outer margin and a small

spot on the humeral and apical callosities black; the knees, tibial spurs, and the claws also black.

Head sparsely punctured at the base, more coarsely and closely punctured and longitudinally convex in front; the clypeus almost quadrate, the side margins a little thickened, the apical margin narrowly reflexed and feebly arcuate. Prothorax one-third broader at the base than long, the sides margined and slightly sinuate behind the middle, the basal margin tri-sinuate with the outer angles rounded; the entire surface, as well as that of the scutellum, rather remotely and feebly punctured. Elytra one-third longer than together broad at the base, a little narrowed behind and separately rounded at the apex, where the margin is slightly serrate and a little produced, but obtuse, at the sutural angle; eight regular rows of very fine punctures on each and some scattered punctures in the interstices. Pygidium very convex, its apex sub-nodose, sparsely strigose at the base and slightly asperate towards the apex. Underside punctured and with sparse grey hair at the sides, smooth in the centre; sternal process large, the apical part beyond the transverse line triangular, with its apex somewhat obtuse and bent inwards; abdomen broadly and strongly impressed. Legs long and slender, the anterior coxae and femora fringed with brownish grey hair, anterior tibiae with two almost obsolete marginal teeth. Length 24-26 mm.

Dimbokro, Ivory Coast, West Africa.

This interesting species is remarkable in being devoid of any armature on the head of the male, and in this respect it differs from all the described members of the genus. In coloration it resembles *C. 4-maculata* Fab., but has the head, pygidium, and legs green as in *aurata* Westw. The aedeagus is very different from that of the allied species. Besides the puncturation described, the entire upper surface, when examined under a lens, is seen to have a secondary minute and dense alutaceous puncturation. The two specimens I have seen are males, the female being at present unknown.

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#### TEN NEW BRITISH DIPTERA (*NEMATOCERA*).

BY F. W. EDWARDS, F.E.S.

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The species to be mentioned have been known to the writer as British for some time, and as some of them are of considerable interest it may be worth while to place on record their occurrence in these islands. In the following notes I have refrained from mentioning any